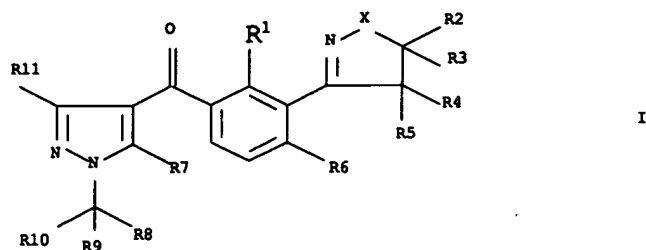


**COPY OF ALL CLAIMS**

1. A 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of the formula I



where:

X is O, NH or N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl);

R<sup>1</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> are hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl;

R<sup>6</sup> is halogen, nitro, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylsulfonyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkylsulfonyl;

R<sup>7</sup> is hydroxyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyloxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyloxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyloxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-(alkylthio)carbonyloxy, phenylsulfonyloxy or phenylcarbonyloxy, where the phenyl radical of the two last-mentioned substituents may be partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following groups:

nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy;

$R^8, R^9$  are  $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl;

$R^{10}$  is hydrogen or  $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl;

where the number of the carbon atoms of the radicals  $R^8$ ,  $R^9$  and  $R^{10}$  together is at most 7,

$R^{11}$  is hydrogen or  $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl; and its agriculturally useful salts.

2. A 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 where

is O;

$R^1$  is  $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl;

$R^6$  is  $C_1-C_4$ -alkylthio or  $C_1-C_4$ -alkylsulfonyl.

3. A 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 where

X is O;

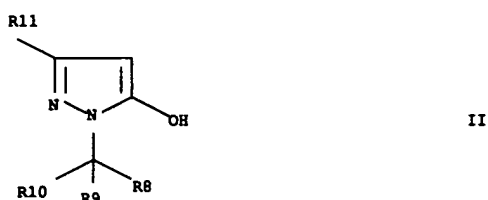
$R^1$  is  $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl;

$R^6$  is halogen, nitro,  $C_1-C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1-C_4$ -alkoxy or  $C_1-C_4$ -haloalkoxy.

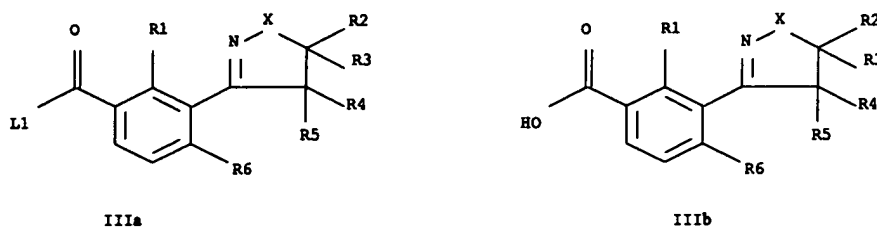
4. A 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 where

X is  $N(C_1-C_6\text{-alkyl})$ .

5. A process for preparing 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazoles of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, which comprises acylating a pyrazole of the formula II



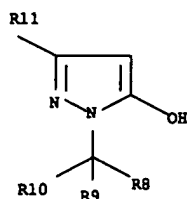
with an activated benzoic acid III $\alpha$  or a benzoic acid III $\beta$ ,



where the variables X, R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> to R<sup>11</sup> are as defined in claim 1 and L<sup>1</sup> is a nucleophilically replaceable leaving group and rearranging the acylation product, in the presence or absence of a catalyst, to give the compounds of the formula I where R<sup>7</sup> = hydroxyl and optionally, to prepare 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazoles of formula I where R<sup>7</sup>  $\neq$  hydroxyl as claimed in claim 1, reacting the obtained product with a compound of formula VI

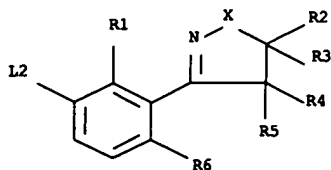


6. A process for preparing 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazoles of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, which comprises reacting a pyrazole of the formula II
- in which the variables  $R^8$  to  $R^{11}$  are as defined in claim 1, or an alkali metal salt



II

thereof, with a 3-(heterocyclyl)benzene derivative of the formula V



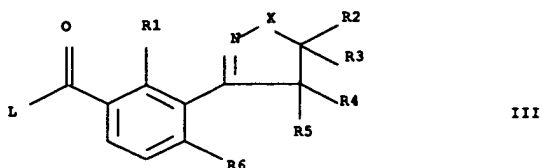
V

where the variables X and  $R^1$  to  $R^6$  are as defined in claim 1 and  $L^2$  is a leaving group in the presence of carbon monoxide, a catalyst and a base, to give the compounds of formula I where  $R^7$  = hydroxyl and optionally, to prepare 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzylpyrazoles of formula I where  $R^7 \neq$  hydroxyl as claimed in claim 1, reacting the obtained product with a compound of formula VI



VI.

## 8. A benzoic acid ester of the formula III

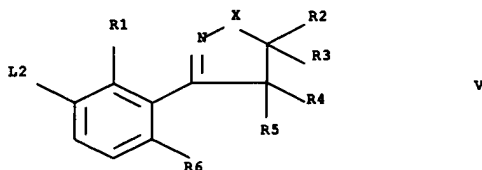


where the variables X, R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> to R<sup>6</sup> are as defined in claim 1 and

R<sup>2</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl; and

L is hydroxyl or a radical that can be removed by hydrolysis.

## 9. A 3-(heterocyclyl)benzene derivative of the formula V



where the variables X, R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> to R<sup>6</sup> are as defined in claim 1 and

R<sup>2</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl; and

L<sup>2</sup> is a nucleophilically displaceable leaving group.

10. A composition, comprising a herbicidally effective amount of at least one 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of the formula I or an agriculturally useful salt of I as claimed in claim 1 and auxiliaries which are customarily used for formulating crop protection agents.
12. A method for controlling undesirable vegetation, characterized in that a herbicidally effective amount of at least one 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of the formula I or an agriculturally useful salt of I as claimed in claim 1 is allowed to act on the plants, their habitat and/or on seed.
14. A process for preparing compositions as claimed in claim 10, which comprises mixing a herbicidally effective amount of at least one 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzopyrazole or an agriculturally useful salt of the formula I is applied to plants, seeds and/or their habitat.